

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

BUYERS' STRIKE
SENDS UP MARK,
INVITES CRISIS

German Foresee Bank-
ruptcies and Unemploy-
ment as Currency Rises.

BANKS CUTTING CREDIT

Mortgages Held by Foreigners
Are Coming Due and Must
Be Paid.

By RAYMOND SWING.
Special Correspondent of THE SUN and
NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN
and NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 15.—The rise in the in-
ternational value of German currency
instead of proving a boon has brought
difficulties which may develop into a
crisis of the first magnitude. Many
factories, the closing down of
many factories and a great increase
in unemployment are predicted by
trade experts. They declare that the
only hope of averting this crisis lies
in Germany's purchasing strength in
foreign countries, and this is not only
lacking at present, but a steadily in-
creasing weakness of this purchasing
strength is foreseen.

The rise in the value of German
money has evoked a psychological
crisis for the crisis; namely, a sponta-
neous buyers' strike. The German
public believe that prices must drop,
and therefore refuse to pay exorbitant
prices demanded by retail dealers.
Still another cause is the overstocking
of goods purchased at high prices.
"The months," says the Welt am Mon-
tag, "manufacturers and dealers have
tried to store up as large a reserve of
goods as possible. Prices have advanced
steadily, because German money was
falling constantly, and the four other
warehouses seemed to entail no risk.
Exports increased month by month, and
foreign countries could easily absorb
German goods because of the cheapness
of their products."

Meanwhile German consumers bought
up against harder times such articles as
shoes and clothing. Manufacturers and
dealers also bought heavily as a method
of evading taxation, and to declare
these goods for taxation purposes at
lower prices than they actually paid for
them.

Important Houses Insolvent.

"Now come the rumors of insolvency
of important houses and they keep re-
curring, and while only exceptional
cases of failures have been recorded,
unless the signs of the times are mis-
taken, there will be more failures."
Many firms are unable to obtain
capital to pay for the goods they have
bought. Indeed, there are many in-
stances of inability on the part of mer-
chants to settle accounts for goods de-
livered to them.
"Banks are curtailing credit as much
as possible and are refusing to grant
loans. They have become anxious
with regard to the whole situation be-
cause no one can foresee how low prices
may drop."
Another element of danger is in the
fact that a large number of mortgages
held by foreign banks are falling due.
"During the war the German Govern-
ment induced importers to buy war
materials in neutral countries, agree-
ing to pay high prices in foreign cur-
rency, the least of which is due
at the end of the war. At the same time Ger-
man municipalities borrowed heavily
from foreign banks, the Government en-
couraging the practice in order to keep
the market free for war loans."
"It was proposed to relieve these cur-
rency debtors, as they were called, by
authorizing the courts to grant time
extensions, but the Government has
refused to do so, and the result is that
the official policy is not to disturb the
creditors of foreign countries to ex-
tend credit to Germany."

Many Bankruptcies Predicted.

The Vossische Zeitung takes a similar
view of the situation. "Undoubtedly
many small firms will go bankrupt," it
says. "Since the Government refuses to
aid them directly by printing more
money and thereby destroying returning
confidence in the ability of Germany
to meet her financial obligations."
The only relief the Government is
willing to grant is an order authorizing
importers not to make assignments
beyond the legal limit, and to pay
advances to the low quotations on
German money. Foreign creditors,
however, still have the right to demand
assignments or court declarations of
bankruptcy.
Dr. Emil Aberkand, professor of
physiology at the University of Halle,
says large numbers of German scien-
tists engaged in research work are
leaving the country, and that the
destruction of all their plans
and the loss of the appreciation of the
work they have done is a great loss.
He contends that the Government has
promised to him for research work in
physiology he was planning, and that
during the war it was proposed to add
a million to that amount to give him an
opportunity for experiments in connection
with questions of nourishment.
"All preparations had been made," he
continued, "but Germany's financial
breakdown has destroyed the entire
project. Not a penny is now to be had.
I have heard of many similar cases."
Another privation from which German
scientists and scholars are suffering, he
says, is the increasing lack of foreign
money for imported books and
periodicals. "We simply can't afford to
send foreign works in the original," he
declared. "What that signifies for the
advance of science only a scientist who
does research work can estimate."

BERLIN RAISES TUBE FARES.

Minimum for Distance of Only
Five Stations in Subway.

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TOKYO, May 15.—The Japanese navy
will no longer depend on radio tele-
graphy for communication with the
army, but will use the wireless tele-
phone. The navy has decided to place
the wireless telegraph on all ships, and
other forms of signaling. It was an-
nounced here to-day.
An official of the Ministry of the Navy
said that the new wireless telegraph ap-
paratus had been installed on the vessels
of a unit of the first squadron and was
being installed on the rest of the Japa-
nese war ships.

Invites British Censor
to See "Aphrodite" Here

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LONDON, May 15.—London
theatrical people are chuck-
ling over the idea of Morris Gest,
the New York theatrical pro-
ducer, inviting Lord Birkenhead,
Lord Chancellor, to send his chief
censor to Chicago next September
to witness a performance of
"Aphrodite." Mr. Gest says he
is not willing to spend \$300,000,
which will be the cost of produc-
ing the play here, with the
chance of an eleventh hour stop-
page of it. London says "Aphro-
dite" had a long run in Paris,
and is pretty well known already
to many Englishmen, perhaps, in-
cluding the censor himself.
"Aphrodite" will be produced in
Albert Hall, the Royal Opera
House or the Drury Lane The-
atre about next Christmas, ac-
cording to Mr. Gest.

PLAN 5 GREAT RAIL
LINES FOR EUROPE

International Delegates Decide
on Scheme for Transconti-
nental Routes.

TO REACH ASIA MARKETS

One System Will Extend to
Bucharest, Another to War-
saw and Odessa.

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which, with the Chaudron and the
Schlichting collections, comprise the
most admirable offerings found in any
national museum. The square salons
have been entirely remodelled, while
the new arrangement of the gallery is
said to effect a greater range of light-
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fore possible.

The parts to be reopened offer prin-
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Rubens and those of their schools,
with Dutch and Flemish subjects. In
the Rubens salon nothing has been
changed. Rembrandt's grandeur and
profound expression are found espe-
cially in the series containing "La
Bathsabee," "Saint Luke," the "Good
Samaritan," the "Two Philosophers,"
the "Disciples of Emmaus" and several
other portraits.

M. Arsene Alexandre, the leading
French art critic, considers this the
most wonderful collection in the world
and he only regrets that Paris has not
yet obtained "The Syndics and the
Ronde de Jour" from Amsterdam, which
would give fuller scope to the realization
of what the Rembrandt salon intended
to convey.

The smaller salons are being redecor-
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sense of artistry which always charac-
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cerned. These salons later will be used
to house the Chaudron and Schlichting
collections which have been lost in com-
parative darkness in the drearier cor-
ners of the Salle Lavoie.

But while the Louvre makes a con-
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is now intended to inaugurate a series
of lectures, commencing next November,
for the benefit of the academic pupils.
Twelve sections are being formed, each
one to be guided by an authority who
is familiar with the artistic and his-
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In the past, teachers of art frequently
have conducted brief courses of study
in the Louvre, but this is the first time
that an effort is made to employ the
national institution for public instruction,
similar to the practice prevailing in the
American museums of art and natural
history.

It may be that some complaint will
be made that the chattering of the young
students will disturb the serious reflec-
tions of the older visitors to the gal-
eries, but in official circles praise is
given to the author of the innovation.

As a result of the Louvre's wide-
spread effect on the future welfare of
the French nation in the sense that even
the ordinary individuals will begin to
appreciate what a wealth of art remains
for their admiration.

PICTURES BRING 1,200
FRANCS A SQ. INCH

Two Small Works by Schall
Sold in Paris.

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PARIS, May 15.—Twelve hundred
francs a square inch, or \$240, at the
normal rate of exchange, was the re-
markable price paid for two paintings
at the Sigismund Barde sale in Paris.
This record payment was for two small
works called "Le Coffer" and "Le
Lever" by Schall, an eighteenth cen-
tury master. Each of the paintings
measured less than 7 by 10 inches, but
they brought at auction nearly 175,000
francs.

A total of forty-one paintings were
sold on the first day of the sale, which
brought 2,500,000 francs. Included in
the collection was a famous portrait of
Louis XVI, which was purchased twenty-five
years ago for 40,000 francs, but in this
sale, where Government taxes were in-
cluded, the buyer of it paid nearly
500,000 francs.

Fragonard's "L'Allee Ombree" was
brought 150,000, and 116,000 francs
were paid for the "Head of a Young
Girl" by Reynolds.

The second day of the sale was de-
voted to furniture of the Louis XVI and
Louis XVI periods. More than 4,000,000
francs were realized.

The Government's prohibition of the
exportation of art objects had a notable
effect on the sale, and most of the bid-
ders were Frenchmen. American, British
and Italian art spectators and dealers
apparently have decided not to engage
in competition here until the Govern-
ment either alters its present restrictive
policy or gives some indication of the
possibility of a prohibition decree
against exporting art objects.

JAP NAVY TO USE
WIRELESS PHONE

System to Supplant Telegraph
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LOUVRE MAKES
NEW APPEAL TO
LOVERS OF ART

Grand Gallery Is Improved
for Opening to Take Place
This Week.

LIGHT EFFECTS BETTER

Innovation Will Be Series of
Lectures for Benefit of
Academic Students.

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English Nobility Dances in Eighteenth Century Costumes.



RECOVERY IS RAPID
IN THE PIAVE REGION

Not a Trace of a Trench or
Shell Hole Is Now to
Be Seen.

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TRIESTE, Italy, May 15.—A trip of
about 100 miles through the Piave re-
gion revealed the extraordinary manner
in which that territory, which was under
heavy bombardment for over a year, is
recovering. Not a trace of a trench or
shell hole is to be seen. The farm-
land has been cleared of all the debris
and every square foot of it is under
cultivation. The people have come back
and are working feverishly. Business is
carried on the same as before the war
with the exception that most of it is
done outdoors, in wooden shacks or
under tents.

Some of the towns, such as San Dona,
on the Piave, give you the impression
of being in the midst of a very busy
country fair. People buy and sell in the
open air and seem untroubled by the fact
that many of the houses around them
are still in ruins. The correspondent
saw even a young man proposing to his
sweetheart in a little clearing in the
midst of fields of debris which were being
used as a sitting room. The uninten-
tional intrusion startled the young lov-
ers and made the youth drop the ring
he was about to place on the girl's
finger.

The extent of the devastated zone in
the Venetian provinces is of about 5,000
square miles, and 350 towns were entire-
ly or partially destroyed. Of the 75,000
houses badly damaged by shell fire, four-
fifths were so completely razed that
several disputes have arisen among the
owners as to the location of their sites.
Nearly 1,000 schools, and 332
churches were destroyed. The total dam-
age done to buildings of various kinds
has been estimated at 15,000,000 lire.

For almost every house destroyed,
especially in the rural districts, a respec-
table looking wooden shack has been
put up temporarily by the Govern-
ment. An interesting feature in the re-
construction of these buildings is that
the walls are not built of stone or brick,
but of wood. They were before the war, but
thick, in the American fashion, as was
indicated by a local architect. This re-
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